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FALL OF 1902.

SPRING OF 1903.

## PRICE LIST

—OF—

# MOORE'S NURSERIES

1315 WASHINGTON AVE.

OGDEN, UTAH.







62.85

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FALL OF 1902.

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## PRICE LIST

OF

# Moore's Nurseries,

1315 WASHINGTON AVENUE,

OGDEN, UTAH.



## TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

THIS LIST cancels all previous quotations, except on orders already booked, and is in effect only so long as present stock remains unsold.

TERMS—Cash, or satisfactory security before shipment. Remittance should be made either by Post Office Order, Express Order or by Registered Letter.

ORDER EARLY—In the early part of the season I can furnish all the varieties named in my list, but as the season advances stock of some of the leading varieties are apt to become exhausted.

SHIPPING—Always give name of express or freight station you wish freight shipped to. If to go by special route, this should also be specified.

PRICES—Twenty-five trees, of one or more varieties, will be furnished at the 100 rate; less than 25 at the single rate. Fifty plants, of one or more varieties, will be furnished at the 100 rate; less than 50 at the 10 rate; 300 plants, of one or more varieties, will be furnished at the 1000 rate.



## APPLE TREES,

My two-year-old Apple Trees are Crown, or whole-root Grafts. One-year Trees are buds, and are now preferred by many planters.

### PRICES.

2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, clear, waxen yellow; hardy.

RED ASTRACHAN—Medium, crimson, tart; good cooker.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Small, covered with deep red; fine quality.

ROBINSON—Medium, bright red; handsome.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Medium to large, mottled, red and yellow; hardy.

OCTOBER SWEET—Medium, yellow, crisp; good.

WEALTHY—Large, striped and clouded with red; tree hardy.

WOLF RIVER—Very large, greenish yellow; hardy.

R I. GREENING—Large; everywhere well-known and popular.



JONATHAN—Medium, dark red, rich, juicy; one of the best for home use or market.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium, red, and early bearer.

RED WINTER—Large, round, bright red; a kitchen apple of best quality.

W. W. PEARMAIN—Medium, yellow, quality best; prolific.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large, dull red; tree vigorous.

WINE SAP—Medium, deep red; an annual bearer; long keeper.

STAYMAN'S WINE SAP—A seedling of Wine Sap; said to be an improvement in both tree and fruit on that old, well-known favorite.

BEN DAVIS—Large, striped; long keeper, quality poor.

GANO—Large, bright red; an improved Ben Davis.

## CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP—Medium, deep red; hardy.

AQUIBIFOLIO—Small, striped and splashed with red.



## PEAR TREES.

### PRICE.

1 and 2 years, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

### SUMMER.

WILDER—Medium, red cheek; best of the early pears.

BARTLETT—Medium to large, of best quality; prolific. The standard.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, showy; should be picked as soon as colored. Tree hardy.

HOWELL—Large, waxen yellow; tree vigorous.

ROSSNEY—Medium to large, yellow, crimson cheek.

IDAHO—Large, round; fine flavor.

### AUTUMN.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Medium to large; juicy and melting.

LAWRENCE—Small, yellow; quality best.

KIEFFER—Medium, yellow, crimson cheek; quality fair if properly ripened.

### WINTER,

P. BARRY—Large, juicy; good.

EASTER BEURRE—Large, round, flesh, juicy; long keeper.



## CHERRY TREES.

Cherry trees for our dry, inter-mountain country should be budded on Mazzord seedlings. This is especially the case with the sweet varieties, as the Mahalec is of a dwarfish nature, and like all stock of this class, will force a heavy wood-growth for a few years, but when the tree commences to fruit, there is a lack of sap, tree becomes bark-bound, sap exudes from along the trunk and the tree soon dies.

### PRICES.

Sweet Varieties, 1 and 2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each;  
\$25.00 per 100.

Sour Varieties, 1 and 2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each;  
\$15.00 per 100.

### NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium, bright red, tart; hardy.

OSTHEIMER--Small, black, sub-acid; tree very hardy.

REINE HORTENSE—Large, light red; sub-acid.

MONTMORENCY—Medium, clear bright red; tart; hardy.

CENTENNIAL—Large, yellow, mottled cheek; sweet.

ORB—Large, black; sweet.

NAPOLEON—Large, pale yellow, red cheek; firm, sweet.

BING—Large, black, firm, juicy, sweet.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium, dark red; very acid; hardy.

KNUDSON—Large, dark red; acid; hardy.



## PLUM AND PRUNE TREES.

## PRICE.

1 and 2 years. 25 cents each: \$20.00 per 100.

## NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

SIMON (Primus Simoni)—Large, brick red; muskmelon flavor.

LINCOLN—Large, dark pink, juicy, sweet.

AMERICA—Small, yellow, nearly covered with red; showy.

GOLDEN DROP—Large, yellow; sweet.

WIXON—Very large, yellow, red cheek.

ENGLISH GREEN GAGE—Medium, greenish yellow; fine flavor.

HAWKEYE—Medium, mottled red, sweet, juicy; hardy.

POTTAWATTAMIE—Small, yellow and red, sweet, juicy; prolific; hardy.

GIANT PRUNE—Large, reddish purple; good tree.

FELLEMURG PRUNE—Medium, dark purple. The leading prune for drying or canning.



## PEACH TREES.

### PRICE.

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100

### NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

ALEXANDER—Semi-cling, white, mottled cheek; small.

HALE'S EARLY—Semi-cling, red cheek; small.

GOV. BRIGGS—Free-stone, yellow, red cheek; large.

CHAMPION—Semi-cling, creamy white, sweet, juicy;  
medium.

ELBERTA—Free-stone; large, red cheek; prolific.

PRIZE—Free-stone; yellow, red cheek, large; prolific.

GEO A. LOWE—Free-stone, orange, round, very  
large.

DIAMOND S.—Free-stone; orange, mottled cheek;  
large.

LIZZIE—Free-stone, orange, red cheek, large; prolific

SELLERS—Cling-stone; yellow, crimson cheek; large

ORANGE—Cling-stone; orange, round; of largest  
size.



## APRICOT TREES.

My Apricot trees are budded on apricot seedlings. Apricot budded on peach will grow fast and die young. If budded on Apricot, they are nearly as long lived as the apple.

### PRICES.

1 year, 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each; \$10 00 per 100.

### NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

BOLBON—Large roundish, yellow, crimson cheek.

ROUTIER—Medium to large, oval; prolific.

GATES—Very large, orange yellow, firm; late.

## NATIVE OR HARDY GRAPES.

### PRICES--ASSORTED.

1 and 2 years' old, first class, \$1.00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium, pale yellow; sweet

CONCORD—Bunch large, black, vigorous, prolific.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, coppery red; vine vigorous.

### FOREIGN OR TENDER GRAPES.

The vine should be pruned in the fall, and laid on the ground and protected from frost by a covering of soil or litter.

BLACK PRINCE—Bunch and berry medium; fine table variety.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—Bunch large, berry large, pale amber.

FLAME TOKAY—Berries and bunches very large; light red.

SULTANA—Small, amber, seedless.



## GOOSEBERRY.

### PRICE.

2 years, \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Craghead--( Poorman's, Brigham City, Etc ) Medium to large; red, flavor best; vigorous and prolific

Downing--Medium, greenish yellow; free from mildew.

## CURRENTS.

### PRICE.

2 years, 75 cents per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Fay's Prolific--Large, cherry red; the best market variety.

White-Grape--Small, pale amber, prolific.

Lee's Prolific--Large, black; vigorous

## RASPBERRIES.

### PRICE.

\$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Marlboro--Large, bright crimson; hardy.

Cuthbert--Medium, dark red; fine flavor.

Loudon--Medium, dull red; prolific and hardy.



## STRAWBERRIES.

## PRICE.

\$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

TRAMP--The lazy man's berry. Plant strong and vigorous; berry medium to large; bright red; prolific.

JUCUNDA--An old variety, but still one of the most profitable; late.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NECTARINE--Medium, dark red, juicy, sweet; price 25 cents each.

COMPASS CHERRY--A cross between a wild plum and the sand cherry; fair for eating out of hand or cooked; an early and abundant bearer. This variety originated in Minnesota, and is said to be very hardy; price 25 cents each.

SAND CHERRY--A low-growing shrub; will stand any amount of neglect. Black when ripe; price 20 cents each.

ENGLISH PRIVET--(For Hedging)--Price: 3 cents each; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS--Varieties: Palmetto, Donaldson and Barr's Mammoth. Price: 2 years, \$1.00 per 100; \$7 00 per 1000.

RHUBARB--Varieties: Zeimer, John L. Price: (divided roots) 15 cents each; \$10 00 per 100.

PAEONIES--Colors: red, white and pink. Prices (assorted), 25 cents each.

PHLOX--(Perennial). Colors: Grayish, lilac, red. Price 10 cents each



## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

LOMBARDY POPLAR--A common, well-known variety of erect growth.

2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

1 year, 5 to 6 feet, 8 cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

CAROLINA POPLAR--A very rapid growing tree, with large, deep green leaves; very hardy.

2 years, 12 to 14 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

1 year, 5 to 6 feet, 8 cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

SILVER POPLAR--Tree of rapid growth, leaves green above and of silvery white beneath. This tree should not be confounded with the common Silver Poplar, as it is far superior to that variety.

2 years, 12 to 14 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

BALM OF GILEAD--A hardy, vigorous tree. Recommended only for cold climates

2 years, 10 to 12 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

2 years, 8 to 10 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.



SYCAMORE—A handsome tree; with bright green foliage; leaves often 10 to 14 inches in width.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents each.

SYCAMORE MAPLE—A vigorous, sturdy growing tree. large, deep green foliage.

3 years, 9 to 10 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

BOX ELDER—A large spreading tree of rapid growth. Valuable for producing a quick shade.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

NORWAY MAPLE—Of compact habit; broad, deep green leaves. A strong and vigorous grower.

3 years, 8 to 10 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

SILVER MAPLE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath.

3 years, 8 to 10 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

AMERICAN ELM—A large tree, with drooping, spreading branches.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—One of the finest lawn trees; branches having a uniform drooping habit, forming an umbrella-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and very dense. Price, \$1.25 each.



## EVERGREEN TREES.

Great care must be exercised in planting evergreen trees. The roots should not be allowed to dry while out of the ground; plant firmly so roots will not be moved by tops swaying in the wind. My Evergreens are all two and three times transplanted, which insures success in transplanting if properly handled.

AUSTRIAN PINE--A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, dark green leaves; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

SCOTCH PINE--A fine, rapidly-growing tree, with silvery green foliage; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

NORWAY SPRUCE--A compact and symmetrical tree, the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE--A native of the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most beautiful of all spruces. Foliage a rich silvery blue; forms a beautiful contrast with the dark green of other trees; 18 to 20 inches, 75 cents to \$1.25 each, according to color.

ARBOR VITÆ--CHINESE--An erect-growing tree, with flat, fern-like, light green foliage changing to a rich brown or purple during the winter; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

ARBOR VITÆ--(Pyramidalis)--Of remarkable upright, dense growth; rich, dark green foliage. It is of the same habit as the Irish Juniper, and is decidedly more valuable for its superior hardiness; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.00 each.



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

PRICE—25 cents each.

ALTHEA—A very desirable shrub, on account of blooming in autumn when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom

MOCK ORANGE—A rapid-growing shrub producing in June a great mass of snow-white flowers.

SNOWBALL—An old favorite shrub, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

VAN HOUTTIE—The grandest of all Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing

SNOWBERRY—A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, followed by wax-like berries, which hang on the bush nearly all winter.

LILAC—(Superba )—Light purple in bud; when open a bluish-purple.

LILAC—(Virginals)—Flowers of pure white.

LILAC—(Moulins)—Individual flowers large rose lilac.

LILAC—(Persian)—Leaves small, panicles often twelve inches or more in length; purple.



## ROSES.

My Roses are field-grown, and on own roots; if tops are broken, or frozen to the ground, the plant is not lost, as new wood will spring from the roots and will soon bloom again.

### HYBRID PERPETUALS.

PRICE—2 years old, 25 cents each; five for \$1.00.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest of all roses; clear, shining pink, very double and fine.

MARGARET DIXON—White, with pale flesh center; firm form, very strong grower, and a free bloomer.

JUBILEE—Clear red, shading to crimson and maroon.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Deep rose; buds are long and pointed; very fragrant.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry red; globular form; very vigorous.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety; makes handsome buds, and is highly esteemed as one of the best and most hardy for out-door planting.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—One of the best white roses; fine form, pure white; very suitable for cemetery planting.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon; shaded black.



**CAPTAIN CHRISTY**—A splendid rose; color fresh, delicate pink, with deeper shade in center; blooms almost the entire season.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Large, deep pink, shaded with crimson. Does not open well unless grown in partial shade.

### **HYBRID TEA ROSES.**

**SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON**—A beautiful rose; bright magenta red, passing to fine violet crimson.

**KAISERIN, A. V.**—An extra fine white variety, the color resembling that of the Magnolia; a strong, vigorous grower and a constant bloomer.

**LA FRANCE**—A most profuse bloomer; rose color, changing to silvery pink; large and full, with tea fragrance.

**METEOR**—A rose of deepest velvety crimson; flowers very double; a constant bloomer.

### **CLIMBING ROSES.**

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Plant of vigorous growth; foliage is a rich, glossy-green, which contrasts finely with the bright crimson flowers. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter and form in clusters.

**BALTIMORE BELLE**—Pale blush, almost white; double; fragrant; the most hardy of all white, climbing roses.



## CLIMBING VINES.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and covered with flowers till late in season; holds its leaves until January. Price 25 cents each.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—This is one of the most handsome in cultivation. It is a showy but inodorous variety. Price, 25 cents each.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE—Blooms all summer; red and yellow; very fragrant flowers. Price, 25 cents each.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Has beautiful deep green leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; one of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, the trunks of trees; shades quickly. Price, 10 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—(Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy)—A beautiful climbing plant. It clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright crimson and yellow in autumn. Price, 25 cents each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII—The flowers, when expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple; with a rich velvety appearance. Price, 50 cents each.

NOTE—In order to succeed with *Ampelopsis Veitchii* and *Clematis Jackmanii*, they must be given the best of care, as they are very slow and delicate at first, but gain strength with age.



## HINTS ON PLANTING.

1st—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to roots of trees and plants from the time of leaving nursery until planted. The sun, wind or frost will prove very damaging.

2nd—On arrival of trees dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale, place roots in trench, spread out and wet roots thoroughly, and cover well with fine, moist soil firm well with the feet and let remain till ground is ready for planting.

3rd—See that the ground is thoroughly and deeply pulverized. Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

4th—Take trees from trench a few at a time, as wanted. Straighten out roots, cutting off with a sharp knife all that are badly bruised or broken. Place tree in center of hole and commence filling in with fine top soil working same well among roots with the fingers, making sure that the soil comes in contact with every root. When roots are covered 5 or 6 inches deep pour in a bucket of water. After water has settled finish filling and rake level, leaving top soil loose.

5th—When through planting, if fruit trees, go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If one year-old trees, there will usually be but one stem, which should be cut back to a uniform height of about two and one-half feet from the ground. If two years old, there will be from three to six branches; cut out all but three or four limbs, suitable to form a top, and cut each of the side limbs back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from 10 to 12 inches long. Shade trees should be cut back to a uniform height of eight to ten feet from the ground.

6th—Lay off ground for irrigating by running a shovel plow each side of the row within six inches of the trees; if weather is warm and dry, turn in water as soon as done, and if weather continues dry, repeat every sixth or eighth day as long as hot weather lasts. Soil should be stirred with hoe or cultivator as soon as dry enough to work mellow after each watering.

7th—If trees are very dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for four or five days, and they will become fresh and plump. If frozen, do not open bale or box, but bury till frost is drawn out. Never handle trees in frosty or windy weather. Never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.



## SPRAYING.

While spraying is not an absolute safeguard against insects and diseases, it is of very great importance, and, in conjunction with other remedies, will enable the orchardist to control most insects, pests and diseases. Good results will come from following the instructions given below.

**WOOLY APHIS**—This insect works upon both root and branch of the apple, but seldom upon other trees. It is known by the white cottony substance which forms its nest. The Aphis works along the tender branches, in knots and wounds of the tree, and upon the roots near the surface of the ground. The insect derives its nourishment from the sap of the tree, and is not affected by poison used to kill other insects.

**REMEDY**—When the Aphis is found upon the trunk or branches spray with great force upon the nests with kerosene emulsion. When found on the roots remove the soil to a depth of two or three inches and fill in with air-slacked lime or fresh wood ashes, then cover with dirt.

**FORMULA FOR EMULSION**—Take one pound of hard soap and dissolve in two gallons of hot water. While still hot add one gallon of coal oil and stir violently with the spray pump by turning the nozzle back into the vessel containing the mixture. When well mixed add eight times as much water. The oil and soap solution must be thoroughly mixed to prevent injury to the foliage.

**PEAR OR CHERRY SLUG**—The slug appears in June or July, and works upon the upper side of the leaves, taking all the green matter and leaving only the brown framework of the leaf, making the tree look like a fire had swept through it. When full grown the slug is about one-half inch long and of a slimy nature.

**REMEDY**—Throw dry ashes or air-slacked lime through the branches, being careful to thoroughly cover the slugs.

A more reliable and lasting remedy is the following mixture: Take a 40-gallon barrel and fill half full of water. Dissolve in this six pounds of Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol). This can be easily done by placing the vitriol in a burlap sack and hanging in the water just below the surface. Slack six pounds of fresh lime, strain into the barrel through burlap to remove all grit. Then take six ounces of London Purple and two pounds of flour and mix together thoroughly while dry. Moisten the mixture of London Purple and flour to a thin paste and stir into the barrel. Then finish filling the barrel with water. Apply with spray pump. If the trees are thoroughly covered with this solution when the slug first appears, one application is usually sufficient for the season. Apply to upper side of pear, and both upper and lower side of cherry leaves.



## Distances for Planting.

*Feet apart each way.*

Apples.....	25 to 30
Pears.....	17 to 20
Peaches.....	16 to 18
Prunes.....	15 to 16
Plums.....	15 to 16
Cherries.....	16 to 18
Apricots and Nectarines.....	16 to 18
Grapes.....	8 to 10
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 by 6
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	2 by 7
Strawberry Plants—garden culture.....	2 by 3
Strawberry Plants—field culture.....	1 by 4

## *Number of Trees and Plants on an Acre at Various Distances.*

<i>Feet</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Number</i>
2x1.....	21,780	8x8.....	680
2x2.....	10,890	9x9.....	534
3x1.....	14,520	10x10.....	435
3x2.....	7,260	11x11.....	360
3x3.....	4,840	12x12.....	302
4x1.....	10,890	13x13.....	257
4x2.....	5,445	14x14.....	222
4x3.....	3,630	15x15.....	193
4x4.....	2,722	16x16.....	170
5x1.....	8,712	17x17.....	150
5x2.....	4,356	18x18.....	134
5x3.....	2,904	19x 9.....	120
5x4.....	2,178	20x20.....	108
5x5.....	1,742	25x25.....	60
6x6.....	1,210	30x30.....	48
7x7.....	888	33x33.....	40

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required for an acre. Multiply together the distance that the trees are to set apart each way, and divide this into 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) which will give the number required.











